

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

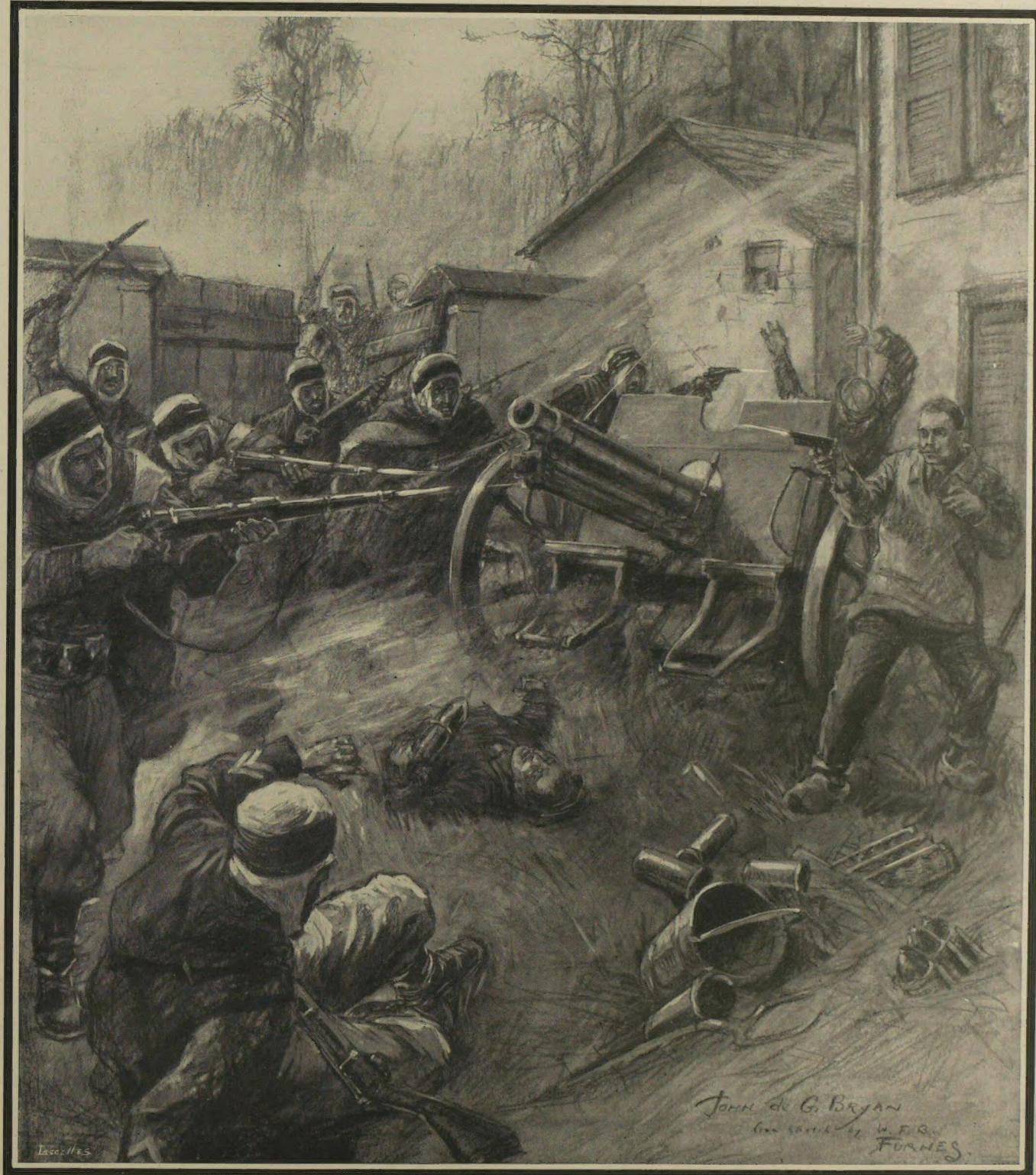
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

SIXPENCE.

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A SPAHI EXPLOIT: RUSHING A GERMAN GUN CONCEALED ON A FARM WITH GUNNERS DISGUISED AS PEASANTS.

In explanation of this drawing, the artist writes: "A few days ago the Germans got a single gun in position and began bombarding Furnes. It was a long time before the gun could be located, and in the meantime forty-two shells were fired, doing a good deal of damage to Furnes and burying some French soldiers under falling masonry. A body of Spahi Moroccan cavalry were sent out to locate it, and found that the field-gun

had been left behind in a farm-yard and concealed with hay, etc. Some treacherous civilians had allowed it to be placed there by heavy bribery. The Spahis enveloped the place, and, choosing a moment when the gun fired, suddenly made a concentrated dash into the farm, captured the gun, and shot the gunners, who were disguised as peasants. The farm-hands were rounded up and executed at the same time as traitors."

"OUR NOTE-BOOK."

We very much regret to announce that, owing to the illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, it is not possible for us to publish "Our Note Book" this week. We hope to resume it shortly.

At the Booksellers'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New Poems by Robert and Mrs. Browning.	5s. net.	-
	(Smith, Elder)	
Germany and the German People.	1s. net.	-
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The Great War Book.	Published for the Daily Chronicle.	1s. net.
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The German Empire's Hour of Destiny.	Colonel H. Frobisen.	2s. (Long)
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PARLIAMENT.

MUCH business was done and reassuring statements were made before Parliament adjourned—the House of Lords till Jan. 6, and the Commons till Feb. 2. A score of statutes received the Royal Assent, nearly all of an emergency character. Criticism, although applied effectively to the Censorship and other matters, never became partisan or vexatious, and thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer carried in less than a week his Finance Bill with the war taxes, a small rebate being conceded on the increased beer duty until March 1917. The Chancellor gratified the Commons with the announcement that the War Loan had been over-subscribed, and with evidence of the success of the measures for the maintenance of British credit, incidentally mentioning that the Bank of England then held 85 million of bullion, as against 26 at the outbreak of war. Lord Kitchener, in one of his rare visits to the House of Lords, which was attended by a large number of Peers, and by many Peeresses attired in black, gave an account of recent features of the campaign, adding that the troops were in the best of spirits and confident of success. He had "nothing to complain of" in respect of the number of recruits—approximately, 30,000 a week—although the time would come when we should require many more. A sanguine statement on the naval position was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Churchill. He had given it a shock by his "bad news" concerning the explosion of the *Bulwark*, but it was reassured on the eve of the adjournment by his review of the general position, and was agreeably excited by the declaration that between now and the end of next year our Navy would be increased by fifteen ships of the strongest class, as compared with three added to the German Fleet. An oversea invasion he lightly described as an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it. Thus encouraged, Members left Westminster for a couple of months on the understanding that, if circumstances rendered an earlier meeting advisable, the House might be summoned on six days' notice.

LITERATURE.

"My Adventures in the Commune."

Mr. Ernest Alfred Vizetelly has a more complete knowledge of Paris than most men, and his latest volume, "My Adventures in the Commune" (Chatto and Windus), will not disappoint the readers of those earlier works to which he takes every possible occasion to refer. Truth to tell, his adventures were neither numerous nor startling, but he sets out the story of the terrible insurrection of 1871 very completely, and introduces us to most of the rascallions responsible for it. He makes many interesting statements in the light of first-hand knowledge. That the Paris *ouvrier* had become a confirmed tippler was one of the contributory causes of the Commune; and the distraught women who had lost relatives, friends, and means of livelihood by the war were another. Cluseret was the one military man who might have countered Marshal MacMahon, and jealousy led to his supersession. Mr. Vizetelly is of opinion that the cost of the insurrection to France was between twenty and thirty million pounds, and during the week of its final suppression at least fifteen thousand insurgents perished. We catch glimpses of Clemenceau, then Mayor of Montmartre and a Deputy for Paris; of Louise Michel, the "Red Virgin," then in the prime of life; of Henri Rochefort, whom our author handles without gloves; and of that remarkable painter, Gustave Courbet, whose work has only been recognised in the past few years. The photographs of "Men of the Commune" do not inspire confidence, and it is not surprising that the letterpress fails to flatter them. We learn with interest that the stories of the *pétroleuses*, who were supposed to have wandered over Paris in their hundreds in the last days of the Commune, armed with the earliest type of "incendiary bomb," are "gross exaggerations, and in many instances absolutely untrue." The imaginative journalist is said to be the father of the fiction, and this is not his first or last exploit in the field of war. Now and again Mr. Vizetelly writes in English while he thinks in French, and we find such an expression as "egalitarian France" (page 302); but, as a rule, his prose is both terse and vigorous, and he paints a really vivid picture of the Commune's rise and fall, and of all the excesses that were associated with it on both sides. That Thiers did not handle the situation with any large measure of skill is certain. Mr. Vizetelly points out that between the time when the Government retired to Versailles and the day when it returned in the wake of the victorious republican troops to a burning city, there were hours when M. Thiers might have taken occasion by the hand, but he refused to do so. He underestimated both the force of the rebellion and the reasonable grievances and suspicions of the rebels; he under-rated the value of the National Guard and of a people untrained to war but reduced to desperation. Nothing is more remarkable than the animosity displayed against the Church by the Communards. During the Commune Mr. Vizetelly was working for this Journal, and several of the striking pictures he sent to it are reproduced in the volume under notice.

The Germans and Their Army. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the best books about Germany of to-day have been written by Americans. Of this the explanation is that Americans, by their geographical and political position, enjoy a detached point of view denied to ourselves, who stand too near the picture to be able to appraise its real merits. That is why an American point of view of "Germany and the Germans," as presented by the late Mr. Price Collier (and now reproduced in a cheap edition by Duckworth), is such an interesting contribution to the great question of the day. Mr. Collier writes of the country which, as he reminds us, Lord Palmerston once referred to as "a land of damned professors," with much insight and sympathy; yet, had he lived to see the Armageddon now convulsing Europe, it is probable that he would have felt had he been still alive and in a position to compare the present doings of Hunnish Germany in the light of his famous letter to the *Times* on the causes and course of the Franco-German War. Mr. Collier has equally come a cropper with his estimates of national and personal character. "The English," he says, "are thoroughly and completely mistaken about the attitude of the German Emperor towards them. He is far and away the best and most powerful friend they have in Europe, and I, for one, would be willing to forgive him were he irritated at their misunderstanding of him." That is an estimate which has now been sadly upset by facts, as far as England is concerned; while even in America disillusionment has supplanted preconceived notions. "That the Kaiser," says Mr. Collier, "is liked by Americans, both by those who have met him and those who have not, is, I think, indisputable. He is of the stuff that would have made a first-rate American—a sovereign there, as he is a sovereign here." And yet the Americans, with one accord, have now rejected and repudiated him as a hierarch of the Huns, in spite of all the bolstering up of his case by the Bernsdorf-Dernburg propaganda, the failure of which has now even been ruefully admitted by the "Die-Hards" and "Last-Ditchers" of the German Press. One of Mr. Collier's most interesting chapters is that on the German Army, "Ohne Armée Kein Deutschland"—"Without an Army No Germany"—and this is a subject which finds exhaustive treatment in "The Nation in Arms" of Field-Marshal von der Goltz, of which a cheap translation (by Mr. Philip Ashworth) has just been issued by Hodder and Stoughton. It is wonderful what an amount of insight one can get into those present subjects of paramount importance for a couple of shillings. A spectated and benign-looking sort of personage, in spite of his *teilte carrie* and his bull-dog jaw, Marshal von der Goltz Pasha is the present Governor of Belgium, where his reign is likely to be brief; and he is the best living advocate and expositor of conscription. But he is not a fire-eater, like General von Bernhardi. As his English editor, Mr. Atteridge, explains, he simply writes as a patriotic German, and in his works there is a complete absence of the Jingo element to be found in the younger writers of the German Army. He argues that universal service is the necessary price of safety; but he never expresses the opinion, as Bernhardi does, that war is something to be sought for its own sake.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.



THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



IT is, perhaps, not too much to say that the most prominent happenings of the week ending Tuesday morning, Dec. 1, were two speeches and a despatch, and it is not often that documents rise to the dignity and interest of positive events. The speeches in question were delivered in the House of Lords and House of Commons, respectively, by what might be called our Ministers of War and Marine; while the despatch emanated from the equally sober, simple, but trenchant pen of our Commander-in-Chief and was brought over from the front by a special messenger in the person of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

In former days the bearer of such despatches, especially of the victorious kind, was rewarded with the gift of a thousand guineas (Captain John Grant, of Dunlugas, in the shire of Banff, the favourite Aide-de-Camp of Frederick the Great, who raced to London with the news of Rossbach, was presented in addition with a jewelled sword by George II.); but Prince Arthur may have thought himself well enough rewarded by the simple consciousness of his having been selected as the winged Mercury of a message longer, more elaborate, and more laudatory of our brave soldiers than anything of the kind which had ever before reached our War Office.

"I venture to predict," wrote the Commander-in-Chief, "that their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most brilliant chapters which will be found in the military history of our time." Those heroic and never-to-be-forgotten days of stress and trial—*Sturm und Drang*—lasted from about the middle of October to Nov. 20, the date of Sir John French's masterly despatch, which thus detailed one of the longest and most desperate battles in all our history—or, perhaps, any other history—namely, the battle of Ypres-Armentières, and recounts how our indomitable troops, at an enormous loss, "stone-walled" and foiled the repeated attempts of the German Army, including the flower of the Kaiser's troops, to "hack their way through" to Calais, which was described on picture-postcards found on prisoners as "Germany's Gibraltar."

The stand made by our indomitable troops at that part of the 260-mile long line from Nieuport to Verdun, which was selected by the Germans for their chief desperate attempt to break through, was all the more creditable to their bravery since they were everywhere faced by greatly superior numbers, yet inflicted on them losses in the proportion of at least three to one. It is calculated, or at least asserted, by the chief Government organ at Berlin, that the Germans have now in the field—east and west—about a hundred army corps of various kinds, aggregating over 4,000,000 men, of whom by far the greater portion are estimated to be in the western area of war, confronting the Allies, by whom they are now pinned down and kept where they are, as a bulldog would seize a bull by the nose and hold it there. In other words, the Germans cannot get on: *Sie kommen nicht vorwärts*—they remain where they are in their trenches and content themselves with the defensive.

But "there are signs in evidence," writes Sir John French, "that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle of Ypres-Armentières. For several days past the enemy's artillery fire has considerably slackened, and infantry attack has practically ceased."

The Kaiser will have to fix a date later than Dec. 10—or say the Greek Kalends—for the capture of Calais. But what a kaleidoscopic picture was incidentally presented to us, by the vivid pen of Sir John French, of the variety of the forces fighting under him, a sort of Glenfinnan gathering of the Imperial clans—English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Indians, and Territorials, all blended into an invincible amalgam of armed men who, in spite of their "enormous" losses, are "now refitted, in the best of spirits, and confident of success under their leader"—not to speak of the fresh encouragement they will draw from the sympathetic visit of their admiring Sovereign himself, who is thus the first of our kings to show himself in the field of action since his ancestor George II. fought at Dettingen.

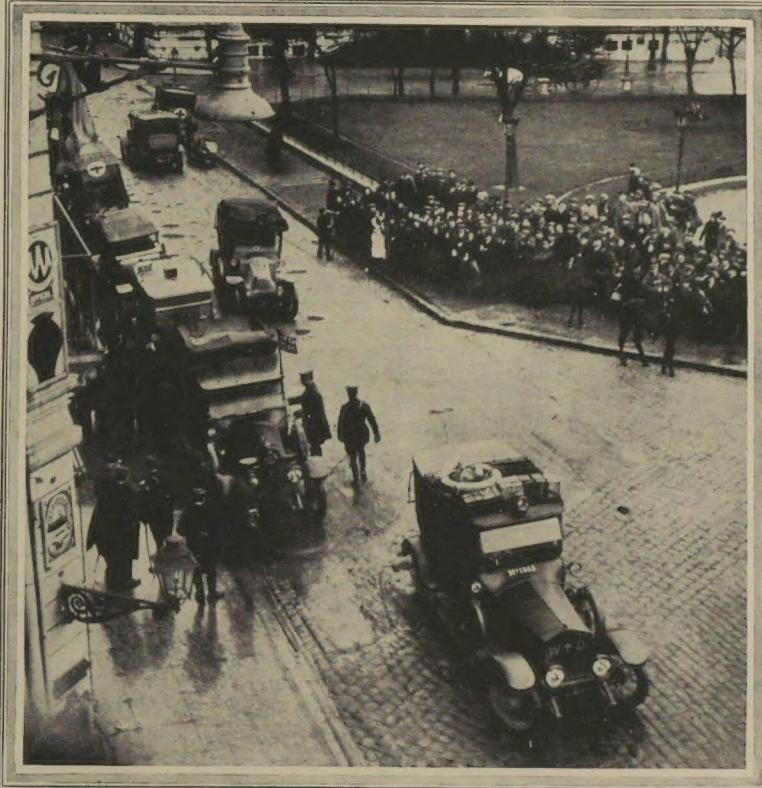
Such was the anticipatory assurance given us by

success of our arms in various other areas of our worldwide theatre of war: in the Persian Gulf, where an expedition from India had occupied the city of Basra, a most important commercial and strategical centre; in East Africa, to which an Indian contingent had also been sent; and also in Egypt, where a third little army from our Eastern Empire was joining hands with a division—perhaps even two—of our Territorials to cope with the threatened advance, over the Sinaic Peninsula, from the Syrian parts, of "76,000 Turkish troops" under Izzet and Djemal Pasha, who will find their work cut out for them by the Indo-British-Egyptian defenders of the hundred-mile-long and fifty-yards-broad Suez Canal. It is about as likely that those battalions of the Sultan—even when reinforced by a rabble of "10,000 Bedouins and 500 camels"—will ever reach, not to say cross, the line of the Suez Canal as that the helmeted legions of the Kaiser will be able to overpass the English Channel.

For the purpose of this latter enterprise, the cock-sure Germans had sought, as a beginning—pending their capture of Calais—to establish a naval base of the submarine kind at Zeebrugge—meaning "Sea-Bridge"—some four miles along the coast Holland-wards from Ostend; but one fine day found that all their Chinese-puzzle paraphernalia, laboriously brought by canal-route and railways to this point, had been smashed into smithereens by the long-range guns of some of our battle-ships. The Germans did their best, if vainly, to interrupt this operation with their submarines; but, on the other hand, succeeded in sinking two of our merchant vessels in the neighbourhood of Havre, which shows how daring and destructive they can be in a sea-area traversed every day by our troop-ships with their costly freights of gallant lives.

The accidental blowing up in the Medway of the *Bulwark*, with its resultant loss in a minute's time of well on to 800 brave souls, was a bitter blow to the nation, the worst of its kind since the sinking of *Kempenfelt's Royal George* with "twice four hundred men." But Mr. Churchill was able to assure Parliament that such a catastrophe, or a series of them, would make no appreciable difference to our naval power, and that by the end of next year we should have fifteen new Dreadnoughts to Germany's three. We could afford, he said, to lose a super-Dreadnought every month and yet retain our sea-supremacy.

While painting an optimistic picture of our own military situation in the west, Lord Kitchener—who should be in a position to know—also made a reassuring statement as to the progress of the struggle in Poland, as to which he said that "after a hotly contested battle the reinforced Russian troops . . . had been able to check and defeat the Germans, with, I believe, heavier losses than they have ever sustained before." But at the time of writing the situation in Poland, as well as on the Russo-German lines in front of Lodz-Warsaw, and the Russo-Austrian area of struggle near Cracow—"where three Empires meet"—is not at all clear; nor is the "fog of war" any the less dense for the statement that the Kaiser—who has himself again gone to the eastern front—has conferred on his favourite General, von Hindenburg, the baton of a Field-Marshal for his alleged capture of 60,000 Russians, with guns, etc., in proportion.



THE KING IN FRANCE, ON A VISIT TO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: THE ARRIVAL OF HIS MAJESTY AT AN HOTEL WHICH IS NOW A BASE HOSPITAL, TO VISIT WOUNDED—THE ROYAL CAR FLYING A UNION JACK.

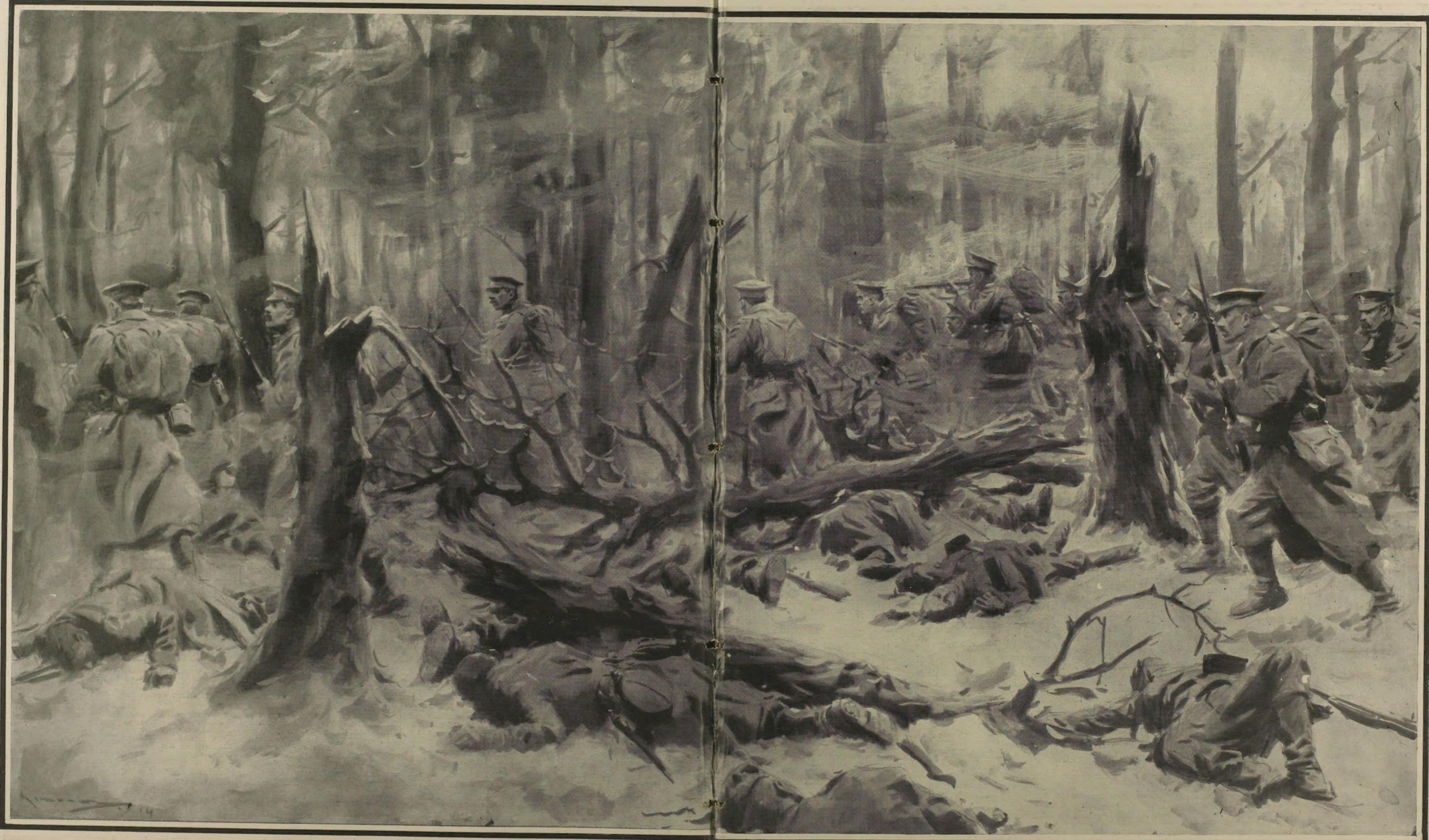
His Majesty's visit to the troops fighting in France was officially notified to the public on November 30 in the following form: "The King travelled over to France last night to visit the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force. He was accompanied by Lord Stamfordham and Major Wigram." His Majesty, who was met on arrival by the Prince of Wales, at once proceeded to visit the wounded. As a historic event King George's visit to the Continent is the first occasion on which this country's Sovereign has been present with his troops in the field since George II. bore his part at the battle of Dettingen, just a hundred and seventy-one and a-half years ago.

Lord Kitchener several days before the publication of Sir John French's historic despatch, with the addition that recruits were now coming in at the rate of 30,000 a week, or 1,560,000 a year, though we shall want a few reverses—which are always better for the purpose than victories—to enable us to maintain this very creditable enlistment rate. Incidentally, it was placed on record, both by Sir John French and Lord Kitchener, that our ill-fated expedition to Antwerp was not so fruitless as some of the pessimists would have had us believe, seeing that it undoubtedly delayed the westward advance of the Germans for several days, and thus enabled our Commander-in-Chief to fill in the gaps and convert his line of defence into a human "stone wall" calculate, at once to astonish, stagger, and finally crush the overweening Germans into ruin and retreat.

Otherwise, Lord Kitchener was able to give a most optimistic, not to say rosy, account of the

WHERE FALLING TREES SHATTERED BY NAVAL GUNS HAD DEALT DEATH TO THE FOE: FOREST FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS PRICE, ONE OF OUR WAR ARTISTS.



TURNING THE GERMANS OUT OF THEIR COVER: BRITISH TROOPS CLEARING THE WOODS EAST

OF YPRES, WHERE THE MOST CRITICAL ACTIONS OF THE GREAT BATTLE WERE FOUGHT.

In a note to the sketch from which the above drawing was made, Mr. Julius Price writes: "Ypres fringes on densely wooded country, under cover of which the Germans have developed their attacks on the impregnable bastion of the English. Our naval guns worked terrible havoc on the trees, and last week our infantry localised the fighting in the forest between Zonnebeke and Zillebeke, and succeeded in clearing the last detachments of the entrenched enemy from their cover. The bitterly cold weather and the heavy snow considerably increased the difficulties our troops had to face. In the trenches many of the Germans had been killed by the falling trees. The whole forest was strewn with mangled bodies, and presented a ghastly sight."

Speaking of the events of October 31, on which day a "most important and decisive attack" was made by

the Germans, Sir John French writes: "The recapture of Gheluvelt released the 6th Cavalry Brigade, till then held in support of the 1st Division. Two regiments of this Brigade were sent at once to clear the woods to the south-east. . . . They advanced with much dash, partly mounted and partly dismounted; and, surprising the enemy in the woods, succeeded in killing large numbers and materially helped to restore the line. . . . In the evening the enemy were steadily driven back from the woods on the front of the 7th Division and 2nd Brigade, and by 10 p.m. the line as held in the morning had practically been reoccupied. . . . I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge between two and three o'clock on this day, when the 1st Division were retiring. I regard it as the most critical moment in the whole of this great battle. The rally of the 1st Division and the recapture of the village of Gheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE TOWN IN WHICH THE KAISER PROPOSED TO PROCLAIM A GERMAN "BELGIUM": RUINED YPRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A STREET SCENE IN RUINED YPRES: THE PITILESS DESTRUCTION AMONG THE DWELLING-HOUSES OF THE PEOPLE.



SILENCE, AFTER SIX CENTURIES: THE BARREL OF THE FAMOUS CHIMES LYING AMONG FALLEN DÉBRIS.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE FAMOUS HALLES: BARE STONE PILLARS WHICH FORMERLY SUPPORTED THE ROOF.



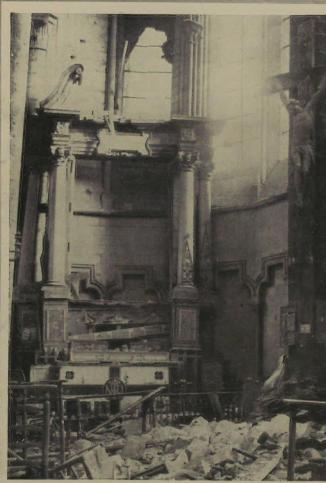
WHERE A BIG GERMAN SHELL BURST: A GREAT CAVITY IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF YPRES.



IN THE FORMER ST. MARTIN'S CATHEDRAL: THE WRECKED CHANCEL AFTER A SHELL CRASHED THROUGH THE ROOF.



DESTRUCTION BY SHELL-FIRE AMIDST THE RUINS OF THE FAMOUS HALLES.



WITH ALTAR AND CRUCIFIX STILL STANDING: IN A WRECKED SIDE-CHAPEL OF THE CATHEDRAL.



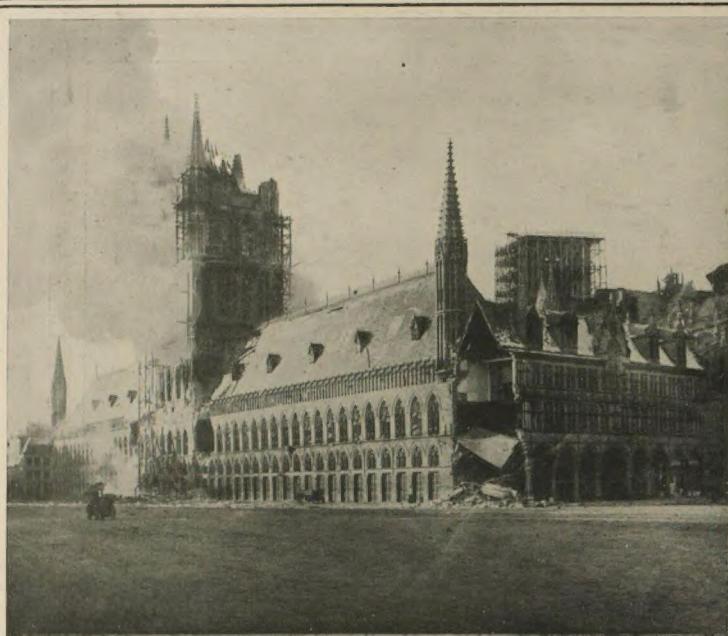
ALL THAT REMAINS OF ONE OF THE CATHEDRAL TREASURES: THE SHOT-TORN PAINTING OF "THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."

See another page. Ypres, the ancient capital of West Flanders, was the home of 18,000 people. What it is now—after a German bombardment extending over a month—our photographs show only too well. The defence of the place was this. It is understood, to the device of the Allies to hold the last important town remaining to Belgium a place, the Kaiser declared it his intention to occupy in order to proclaim from there the German "Belgium." On all sides the people are as yet gathered in the roads, or with blackened rafters showing here and there; the masonry walls smoke-begrimed and tottering where not already fallen. The roadways are heaped with wreckage of charred and smouldering woodwork and shattered glass, and pitted with gaping holes where the German shells fell. In the great square the former St. Martin's Cathedral, a noble fifteenth-century

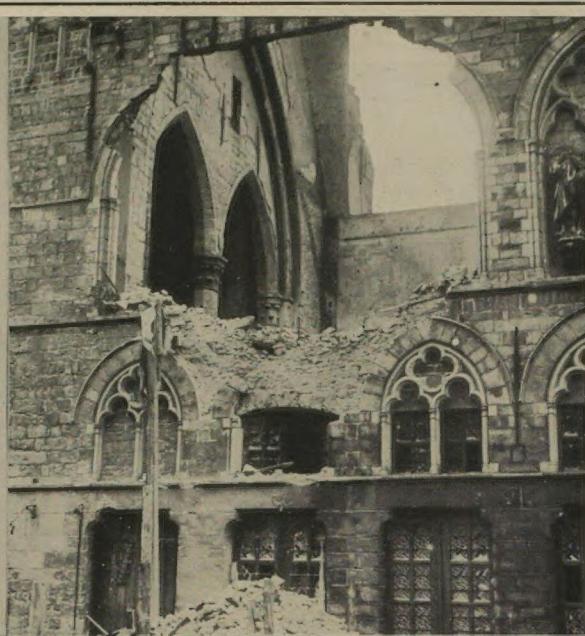
edifice, is little more than a mass of ruins. All that remains of the adjacent market-hall, the historic and celebrated Halle of Ypres, are a few here and gaunt pillars standing up among the general debris of half-molten glass and discoloured and partially calcined stones. In places, a few fragments of destroyed buildings still stand; they accentuate rather the desolation of the catastrophe to the lifeless town. The fine vaulted ceiling of the far-spared Cloth Hall, an edifice unique as a masterly specimen of old-time Flemish architecture and decorative art, and its beautiful long gallery, familiar to sight-seers visitors from all over the world, are now ashes. Such of the remarkable wall paintings as remain visible are utterly defaced. It was the desire of Ypres that Sir John French in his last great despatch said "no more arduous task was ever assigned to British soldiers."

"AMONG THE MONUMENTS TO GERMAN 'CULTURE'": THE RUINS OF YPRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, LTD.



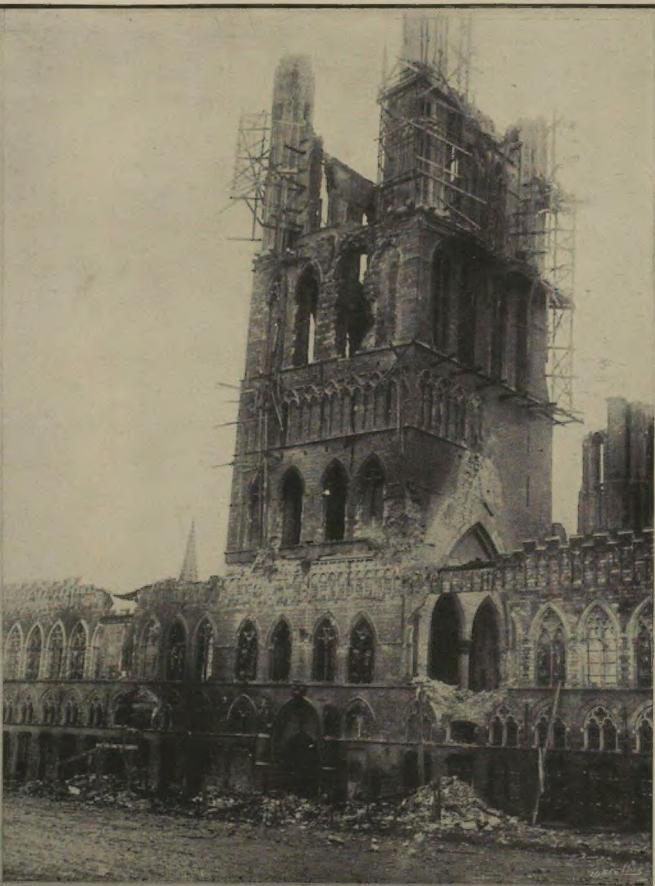
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FAMOUS CLOTH HALL: FIRE CREEPING UP THE GREAT BELFRY-TOWER.



GERMAN RESPECT FOR THE BEAUTIES OF ARCHITECTURE: A GAPPING RENT IN THE FAMOUS HALLES AT YPRES.



RUINED YPRES: WRECKAGE OF THE COLONNADED BUILDING AT ONE END OF THE HALLES.



WITH ITS ROOF GONE AND THE BELFRY IN RUINS: THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE HALLES.

At the beginning of November the Kaiser ordered that Ypres should be taken at all costs, and the first shells fell into the town on Nov. 1. To what condition the German guns have since reduced it our photographs on this and other pages bear eloquent testimony. The Headquarters "Eye-Witness," describing the events of November 9, said: "The Germans . . . confined their efforts to minor assaults and to the wanton destruction of Ypres, which with Louvain and Rheims is apparently to be included among the monuments to German 'culture.'" The official French *communiqué* of November 22 said: "There was a violent bombardment of Ypres to-day, and the markets and the Town Hall were

destroyed." That of the following day announced: "Yesterday was marked by violent cannonades. The enemy directed his fire especially on Ypres, where the belfry, the Cathedral, the markets, and many houses were set on fire." In a semi-official statement from Paris it was reported that the Germans, finding their batteries insufficient for the destruction of Ypres, brought up an armoured train to Houthem, and fired explosive and incendiary shells into the town. "The Cathedral, the belfry and the market building successively collapsed, and on the evening of the 23rd the principal square was nothing but a heap of rubbish."

"ARBOREAL IN THEIR HABITS": GERMAN SNIPERS UP TREES.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



THE TREE-CLIMBING TACTICS OF THE GERMAN SNIPER DISCOVERED AND DISCOMFITED: SHARPSHOOTERS IN TREES LOCATED AND BROUGHT DOWN BY A BRITISH MACHINE-GUN.

In a note on his sketch from which the above drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "Quite a number of our men have been sniped by the enemy while on their duties to and from the firing-line. At a certain spot men and horses had suffered considerably, but the snipers could not be located, until a bright young officer thought he would try the trees with a machine-gun, when he got, as he expected, a fine bag of German sharpshooters." The Headquarters "Eye-Witness," in his report of the 16th, gave some interesting details as to the methods of German snipers. "Non-commissioned officers," he writes, "are offered Iron Crosses if they will penetrate our lines at

night. . . . These spies or snipers . . . sometimes succeed in getting right behind our lines to favourable spots from which they shoot men passing to and fro." The British troops, too, have made use of trees, as we learn from an account by a Berlin journalist serving with the German forces, quoted recently by the "Times." "Frequently it happened," he writes, "that severe infantry machine-gun firing broke forth from the edge of a wood. . . . We advanced . . . only to find on arrival that the ground was practically clear of soldiers, and that . . . the English infantry had hidden itself in the tree-tops and had even hauled up machine-guns."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE BATTLEFIELD THAT EMBRACES "NEARLY ALL THE CONTINENT OF CENTRAL EUROPE."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, RECORD PRESS, AND C.N.; DRAWINGS, THÉRÈSE DE HAESSEN, REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE "ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS."



ARTILLERY WHOSE EXCELLENCE HAS SURPRISED THE GERMANS: A RUSSIAN FIELD-GUN IN A CLEVERLY CONCEALED POSITION.



ON THE HEELS OF THE RETREATING FOE: A COSSACK PATROL AND RUSSIAN INFANTRY IN A TOWN JUST EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS.



THE RESULT OF AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE TWO MOST DREADED TYPES OF CAVALRY: COSSACKS WITH UHLAN PRISONERS.



ARTILLERY THAT HAS SILENCED GERMAN BATTERIES IN THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND: WORKING A RUSSIAN FIELD-GUN.



COMMANDER OF FIVE GERMAN CORPS IN THE BATTLE OF LÓDZ: GENERAL VON MACKENSEN.



THE SPIRIT OF PIETY THAT ANIMATES THE RUSSIAN ARMY: A PRIEST, USING THE BAYONETS OF PILED ARMS AS LECTERN, CONDUCTS A SERVICE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.



COMMANDING THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FORCES AGAINST RUSSIA: MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG.



MEN OF THE GREAT ARMY WHICH IS THREATENING GERMANY FROM THE EAST: RUSSIAN INFANTRY AWAITING THE ORDER TO ADVANCE.



THE HIGHLY EFFICIENT RUSSIAN RED CROSS SERVICE: AN AMBULANCE TRAIN, WITH A COSSACK ESCORT, AMID THE SNOWS OF POLAND.



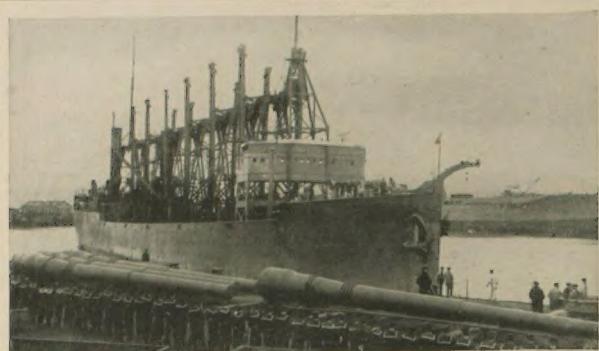
MEN OF "ROCK-LIKE FAITH" LIKE CROMWELL'S IRONIDES: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS LISTENING TO A RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN A BARRACKS.

All eyes have been turned recently towards the immensely important operations of the Russian armies on the eastern border of Germany and in Poland. Although it was found necessary to issue a warning against exaggerated reports as to the dimensions of the Russian victory between the Vistula and the Warta, an official announcement stated that "the Germans have been compelled to fall back from Rawicz and Lublin by Breslau (both south of Lódz) on Strynow under conditions most disadvantageous for them," and that "in falling back the Germans have suffered heavy losses." The remarkable efficiency of the Russian Red Cross service has proved a factor on which the Germans did not calculate, for since the war with Japan the Russian Army has been thoroughly overhauled, and everything now is in a high state of efficiency. Another element in the Russian Army that makes for power is the spirit of piety that animates the ranks. "With them," writes Mr. Moor Murray in his little book, "The Russian Advance," the

war is a religious war . . . It is from these simple peasants with their racial hatreds and rock-like faith that Russia draws nine-tenths of her soldiers. As fighting men they can be compared only with Cromwell's Ironides. . . . Photograph No. 3 illustrates the fact that those famous German cavalrymen, the Uhlans, have found their masters in the Russian Cossacks.—General von Hindenburg, Commander-in-Chief of the German armies against Russia, was recently promoted to be a Field-Marshal.—General August von Mackensen commanded the five German army corps which were beaten back when the advance towards Warsaw was made in November, and have been fighting desperately near Lódz to avoid being surrounded. In his recent despatch Sir John French said, of the general military situation: "It does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all the Continent of Central Europe from East to West."

THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: WAR NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

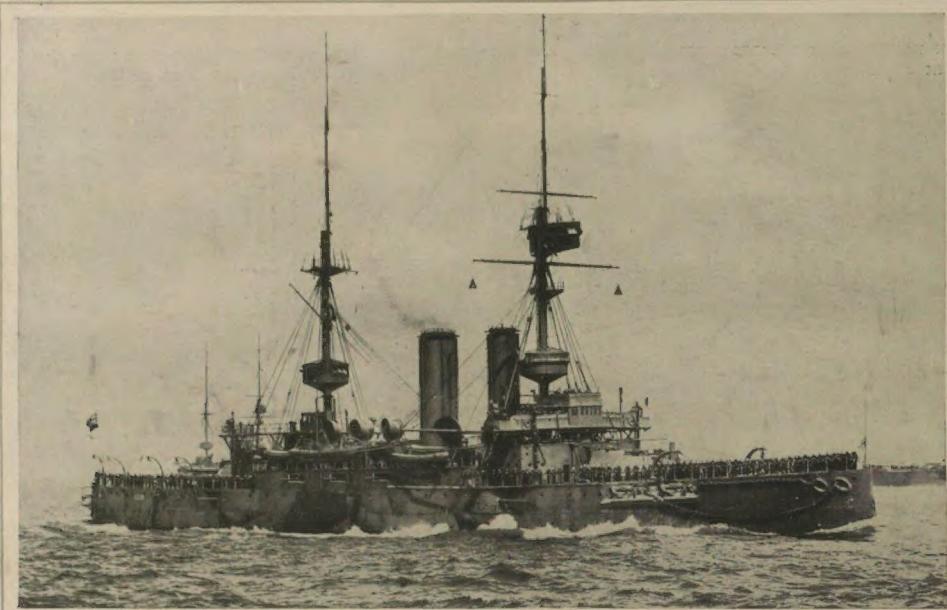
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ALFIERI, AND CRIBB.



WITH BIG NAVAL GUNS IN THE FOREGROUND: THE "SANTA CLAUS SHIP" "JASON," FROM THE U.S.A., WELCOMED AT PLYMOUTH.



INCIDENTALLY A SET-OFF FOR THE AGADIR INCIDENT OF 1911: GERMAN PRISONERS ARRIVING TO BE INTERNED IN FRENCH MOROCCO.



THE NAVAL CATASTROPHE IN THE MEDWAY: THE BATTLE-SHIP "BULWARK," BLOWN UP WITH A LOSS OF OVER 700 MEN.



THE DE WET OUTBREAK IN SOUTH AFRICA: A BATCH OF CAPTURED REBELS BEING TAKEN TO CONFINEMENT.



THE DE WET OUTBREAK IN SOUTH AFRICA: A LOYAL BURGHER COMMANDO DETRAINING NEAR A VELD'T CAMP.

The "Santa Claus ship," as somebody has dubbed the "Jason," the floating Christmas-box which kind-hearted Americans have sent across the Atlantic, laden with warm clothing, provisions, and toys, sent as gifts for the women and children sufferers by the war in Europe, of whatever nationality, does not, as our photograph shows, look like a ship at all. She is actually a floating coal-wharf, capable of carrying 21,000 tons, and the tall projections seen at either side of her deck are gigantic hydraulic derricks used when coaling vessels alongside. On her arrival at Plymouth, guards of honour of blue-jackets and soldiers paraded on the quay to receive the "Jason." A timely touch is

given by the naval heavy guns in front of the bluejackets, some of the reserve ordnance kept ready at each dockyard to replace damaged guns in ships at sea.—Owing to the immense number of German prisoners taken by the French, it has been found expedient to intern many of them in Algeria and the French colony in Morocco—a retributive destination this last when one recalls the German Morocco incident of four years ago, and the diplomatic Agadir affair.—The ill-fated "Bulwark," which blew up in the Medway, was a Portsmouth-manned ship. Between 700 and 800 officers and men were on board at the time of the catastrophe.

PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE FRONT: A GREAT AND MUCH HONOURED LEADER.



THE SOLDIER OF WHOM, AND OF WHOSE DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS, SIR JOHN FRENCH SAID—"WORDS FAIL ME TO EXPRESS THE ADMIRATION I FEEL FOR THEIR CONDUCT": GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG (ON THE LEFT).

In his most recent despatch, the British Commander-in-Chief at the Front, Sir John French, said: "Throughout this trying period, Sir Douglas Haig, ably assisted by his Divisional and Brigade Commanders, held the line with marvellous tenacity and undaunted courage. Words fail me to express the admiration I feel for their conduct, or my sense of the incalculable services they rendered. I venture to predict that their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most brilliant chapters which will be found in the military history of our time." Sir Douglas Haig thus earns very honourable

mention in yet another of Sir John French's despatches. He is the Commander of the First Corps of the British Expeditionary Force. In the middle of last month the following announcement was made: "His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the promotion of Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Aide-de-Camp General, to the rank of General (supernumerary to establishment) for distinguished service in the field." General Sir Douglas Haig is seen on the left; then come Major-General Monro and Lt.-Col. A. Percival, D.S.O. The photograph was taken at the Front.

AS BAD AS THE TRENCHES! THE NAVY IN THE NORTH SEA.



THE SEA COMING IN OVER THE RAILS AFTER THE INITIAL "BUMP": A BRITISH WAR-SHIP
INVADED BY A HIGH SEA.

The British naval officer who sends us these very remarkable photographs writes: "They show seas breaking over the bows of the ship, and were taken while we were steaming head to sea a few days ago. They show the sea coming in over the rails after the initial 'bump,' and the subsequent general submergence of everything for'ard. At times, from the

(Continued opposite)

AS BAD AS THE TRENCHES!—THE NAVY IN THE NORTH SEA.



THE GENERAL SUBMERGENCE OF EVERYTHING FOR'ARD, INCLUDING BIG GUNS AND TURRET: A BRITISH WAR-SHIP
INVADED BY A HIGH SEA.

Continued.
fore-top (from which the second of the photographs was taken) the whole forecastle, including the guns and turret, was hidden from view by the water and spray: and during the blow, it may be of interest to mention, the glass fell from 29°8 to 28°5 degrees in twenty-four hours."

BY A WELL-KNOWN ARTIST SERVING IN THE BELGIAN ARTILLERY: THE TERRIBLE EFFECT OF OUR NAVAL GUN-FIRE.

DRAWN BY ALFRED BASTIEN, THE WELL-KNOWN ARTIST, OF THE BELGIAN ARTILLERY.



WHERE THE ENEMY WERE ASSAILED BY SEA FORCES AND LAND FORCES: THE EFFECT OF AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE IN DEVASTATED BELGIUM.

Describing his drawing, Mr. Alfred Bastien, the well-known Belgian artist, says: "It depicts a section of the road between Nieuport and Oost-Duinkerke, two and a-half miles away, after the bombardment by British war-ships, and some flooded land bearing upon the waters the bodies of Germans. There is seen also the débris of a German transport-train, and I saw also machine-guns, ammunition-wagons, and so on, which the accurate fire from the British war-ships had utterly demolished. The floods carried the bodies away. By the roadside lay a few wounded men in agony and without help." Mr. Bastien fought for two months with the Belgian artillery, and then, disguised as a workman, managed to make his way through the German lines and see the devastation wrought in his country by the war. At the time of the naval bombardment of Zeebrugge, it was reported from Sluis that an Anglo-French naval force had repeatedly bombarded

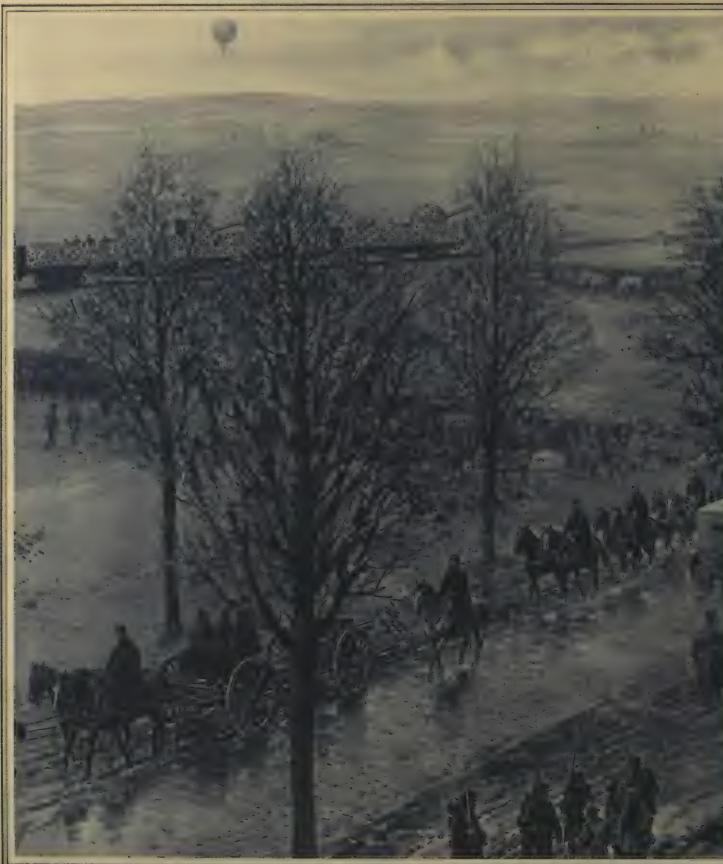
the German positions at various other points along the Belgian coast. British airmen, it was said, first reconnoitred in order to locate the German guns concealed about the dunes, and on their return the Allies attacked the German infantry on land, while the ships approached the shore and kept up a continuous bombardment. Later reports from Sluis stated that this bombardment had been confined to the section of the coast near Nieuport. It was mentioned in the same account that many Germans had been drowned by the flooding of the district round that town, and that their dead bodies were drifting about in the water or entangled in trees and reeds. A number of German detachments which had refused to retreat had been cut off by these inundations, and continued firing until they were overwhelmed by the rising waters.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada]

IN THE WINGS OF THE THEATRE OF WAR: BEHIND

CAPTIVE OBSERVATION-BALLOON,

ARMoured TRAIN—A MASS OF ALL-COLOURED PATCHES

DRAWN BY S. BREGG FROM A



FOOTBALL AS IT SHOULD BE PLAYED—WITHIN SOUND OF

There is no much excitement as to the playing of football in this country during these days of war. The very special interest attaches to this picture of an actual scene at the front, a picture which forms an almost complete view of war as a whole, as it is seen from a short distance behind the lines. In the small fields seen on the right hand a number of British soldiers are seen looking a football about. On the road are British, infantry on the march and French soldiers going in the opposite direction. While in the centre of the highway are Staff cars, continually passing to and fro. Three German prisoners, just captured, are in the hands of French infantrymen. In the fields seen on the left, thousands of horses are

THE CENTRE OF THE FIGHTING LINE IN BELGIUM.

SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A. TATE



THE GUNS: A GAME A SHORT MARCH FROM THE TRENCHES.

posted against hedges for shelter from shell observation. The same desire to escape the eye of the reconnoitring airmen is evident in the painting of the armoured train with patches of all sorts of colours, making it suggest more strongly a Futurist picture. Here it may be noted that the form of *Soultane*, and the guns and shields of *Soultane* Castle, for example, are painted in similar manner. In the air are a German *Taube* von an observation-balloon. The road is typical of Belgian, paved, as to the centre, in a width just sufficient to take two cars abreast, while the rest of it, after the passing of heavy traffic, becomes a track or mud, on which wheels sink no more easily. (Illustration Copyright © 1914, London News Co. Ltd.)

BAGS OF EARTH AND TIMBER AS FOOTWAY: GERMANS AT A DYKE.

DRAWN BY JOHN DAKIN, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



CAUGHT BY A SEARCHLIGHT AND STOPPED BY BRITISH RIFLE-FIRE; THE ENEMY ATTEMPTING TO CROSS A SMALL DYKE WHICH FORMED PART OF THE ALLIES' LINE OF DEFENCE.

Describing his drawing of this incident he saw while at the Front, Mr. John Dakin writes: "Under cover of night, the enemy attempted to cross a small dyke which formed part of the Allies' line of defence. The Germans brought with them sacks of earth, pieces of timber, etc., to fill up the dyke. The attempt was frustrated with the aid of a searchlight, which, turned suddenly on to the advancing troops, placed them

entirely at the mercy of our marksmen, who were themselves invisible. There was hoar frost on the banks and a slight skin of ice on the water. The two opposing forces were only separated by the dyke, our trenches being close up to the bank." The incident, although not of great moment, was interesting. Some of the sacks of earth may be seen on the left.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL, CHANDLER, BARRATT, MAUL AND FOX, SPEAGHT, VANDYK, HEATH, LAFAYETTE, WILSON, HAWKES, LANGFORD, GARDINER, WESTON, BOURNE AND SHEPPARD, SWAIN, F. LISHAM AND BANFIELD, WAYLAND, AND GALE AND PODDEN.



The officers whose portraits are given on this page include Colonel the Hon. George Henry Morris, of the Irish Guards, only brother of the second Baron Killanin. He served in the Tochi Expedition, 1897 (medal with clasp) and in South Africa, 1902 (despatches, medal with four clasps). He married, last year, Dora Maryan, daughter of the late Mr. James Wesley Hall, of Melbourne. Major John Christie, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in 1891, was promoted Lieutenant in 1894, Captain in 1899, and Major in 1911. Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Charles Andrew Green, of the South Lancashire Regiment, was the eldest son of the late Colonel Malcolm S. Green, of the 3rd Scinde Horse. Major John Hamon Massie, D.S.O., of the Royal Garrison

Artillery, was present during the operations in Chitral, and received the medal with clasp. He took part in the South African Campaign, was mentioned in despatches, and received both medals, with six clasps, and the D.S.O. Major Massie married, in 1903, Maria Margaret, elder daughter of Major-General E. A. Berger, late of the 10th Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner, of the 59th Scinde Rifles, entered the Indian Staff Corps in 1890, became a Captain in the Indian Army in 1899, Major in 1906, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1913. Colonel Fenner served with distinction in East Africa (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps) and on the North-West Frontier of India (medal with clasp).

A DOMINANT FACTOR IN MODERN WAR: ARTILLERY.

PART V.

In former campaigns the "fog of war" has played a great part in the operations. If Napoleon had been acquainted with Blücher's movements, Grouchy would not have missed him, and the battle of Waterloo might have turned out very differently. Hitherto the only means of discovering the enemy's movements has been to send cavalry to see; and if the enemy opposes to them a screen of his own cavalry, they see very little. Nowadays the fog which used to envelop the enemy's movements has to a great extent been dispelled by the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon. It is extraordinarily difficult to conceal the movements of troops, on any large scale, from reconnoitring airmen. Even the transport by rail of a relatively small body, such as a division of 20,000 men, requires a convergence of transport vehicles on a railway station; and many other signs which are easily read by the experienced observer. The marching of troops by night, except over a short distance, is a most difficult operation, and is revealed next morning by the absence of the troops from their former quarters, and their reappearance in a fresh position.

Now a modern army does not submit passively to being reconnoitred from above; it takes steps to make things lively for the airmen. He rarely ventures

a similar weapon made by Krupp, which is also available as a bullet-proof fort for use against troops.

The first difficulty encountered, when anti-aircraft guns were introduced, was to provide suitable ammunition. An ordinary shell fired at an aeroplane vanishes into space, and unless it happens to make a hit the gunner has no idea whether he is shooting in

to use against a Zeppelin is the universal shell illustrated in Part I. of this article (in the issue of Nov. 7, page 636), which not only discharges bullets, but projects the steel fragments of its high-explosive head in all directions (Fig. 4).

However, the present war has afforded no opportunity of settling this point, as the mere fact of the existence of anti-aircraft guns has been sufficient to prevent the monster dirigibles from hovering over the battlefield, and the Zeppelins have been used chiefly for dropping bombs upon undefended cities under cover of night. (It may here be remarked that London is not an undefended city.) Therefore the attention of artillerists is at present directed rather to the best means of attacking the small and swift aeroplane. Now when a sportsman shoots at a snipe, which is the counterpart of the aeroplane as regards smallness and swiftness, he uses No. 8 or No. 9 shot, giving a large number of pellets in the cartridge. Similarly the gunner finds that the best chance of hitting the aviator, or a vital part of his machine, is to fill the air with shrapnel bullets. He uses a gun with light ammunition which can be quickly handled, admitting of a high rate of fire, and yet powerful enough to give a flat

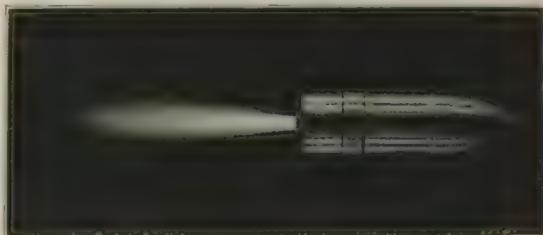


FIG. 2.—LEAVING A TRAIL OF SMOKE BY DAY AND FIRE BY NIGHT FROM A SMALL FIREWORK AT ITS BASE: A "TRACER" SHELL FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, TO SHOW THE GUNNER HIS DIRECTION.

front of or behind the swiftly moving target. (Our latest Army planes do 130 miles an hour.) The solution of this difficulty was found in the "tracer,"

which leaves a visible smoke-trail in the air behind the shell. The tracer was originally introduced for night firing, and is either a small firework attached to the base of the shell, or else the base-half of the shell is filled with composition, the flame and smoke of which issue through fire-holes. The former pattern is shown in Fig. 2, while Fig. 3 shows the appearance of the smoke-trail.

The next difficulty was to get a fuse which would burst the shell on the envelope of a balloon or the wing of an aeroplane. Messrs. Krupp profess to have produced a fuse sufficiently sensitive for this, and Fig. 3 shows a captive balloon burst by a Krupp high-explosive shell. However, their trade rivals assert that the Krupp results were produced not with a percussion shell, but with a shell with a time-fuse carefully adjusted to burst at the right point of the trajectory, and that many rounds had to be fired before a shell was got to burst just as it passed through the captive balloon. However this may

be, Messrs. Krupp have only published one photograph of a shell bursting on striking a balloon, and the existence of the sensitive fuze is still doubtful. Shrapnel shell, which project a sheaf of bullets to the front on bursting, were found comparatively ineffective, as they only produce small punctures in the tough balloon cloth, which close up almost completely; while the

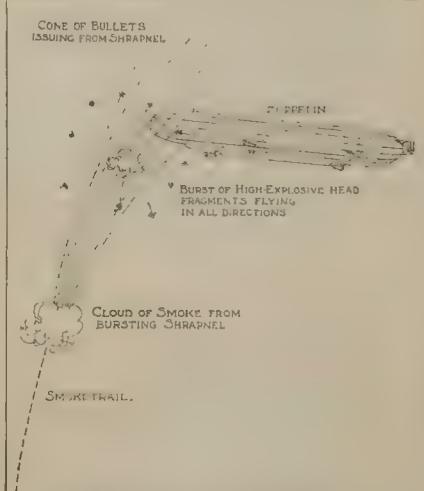


FIG. 4.—REGARDED AS THE BEST PROJECTILE FOR USE AGAINST ZEPPELINS: A HIGH-EXPLOSIVE UNIVERSAL SHELL BURSTING, WITH FRAGMENTS FLYING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

trajectory, so that it shoots practically point blank at a distance of a mile. The gun which best combines these qualities is the high-velocity 12-pounder illustrated in Fig. 1. (The Allies have even better weapons, but in view of the fact that this paper is eagerly read in Berlin, it is not desirable to publish illustrations of them. The Prussians may wait till they make their acquaintance at the business end.) The method of using the gun is to fire smoke-trail shrapnel till a burst is obtained well in front of the aeroplane, and then to fire a "bouquet" of a dozen shrapnel as fast as they can be loaded, so that the aviator will find himself in an inverted hailstorm of bullets. But the aviator, like the snipe, is a cunning bird, and frequently twists and refuses to fly into it; when this happens the gunner tries again, hoping for better luck; but by this time the aviator is usually well out of shot. On the whole, it may be said that, as between aeroplane and gunner, the aviator should have distinctly the best of it. (To be continued.)



FIG. 1.—A GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN MOUNTED ON A MOTOR-LORRY: A HIGH-VELOCITY 12-POUNDER EHRHARDT ENGAGING A DIRIGIBLE.

down within reach of rifle-fire, and the only practical means of preventing him from approaching, or at least from returning to his base with information, is either to fight him in the air or else to attack him from the ground with a special gun. The duel in the air between aviators armed with repeating-rifles is an exciting operation, but does not come within the scope of an article on artillery.

Guns for the attack of air-craft have been in possession of the principal armies for some years past. The Germans use a Krupp 10-pounder. This gun is intended for the defence of arsenals, air-parks, and dockyards, and is on a permanent mounting. It throws a shell to a height of no less than 35,000 feet not that an aeroplane or dirigible is ever likely to attain such an altitude, but because a very high velocity is necessary to secure a flat trajectory, and so to do away with calculations as to the distance of the target and the elevation to be put on the gun to hit it. This gun is not often used with the field army, as, though not too heavy for transport, it requires a massive concrete bed. Fig. 1 represents a high-velocity 12-pounder by Ehrhardt mounted on a motor-lorry. There is

vulnerable surface of an aeroplane is small, and the planes may be riddled with bullets without affecting its flight. It is considered that the best projectile

LURED INTO WAR BY GERMANY: THE TURKISH ARMY AND ITS LEADERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS AND RECORD PRESS.



The Turkish Army, by means of the influence of Enver Pasha as Minister of War, and the active aid of the German military mission to Turkey, headed by General Liman von Sanders, has undergone considerable reorganisation since the Balkan War. The issuing of the new war-service uniform, in which the various units are shown in our illustrations, is one detail of the changes made. Since then, also, a steady infiltration of German officers into all arms of the Turkish service has been proceeding, and upwards of a thousand, in addition to German non-commissioned officer-instructors, are stated to be with Turkish armies in the field. As far as is known, when Turkey openly joined Germany against the Allies, six army corps, numbering some 220,000 Nizams, or regulars

of the first line, were quartered on the European side of the Bosphorus; five corps, 180,000 men, were in Asia, mostly near Erzerum and the Russian frontier; while the Damascus corps, 35,000 strong, with 6000 camel-mounted Bedouin irregulars in advance, were moving towards Egypt. The force to be employed against Egypt is now stated to have been reinforced up to about 75,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with the former Minister of Marine, Djemal Pasha, in chief command. Nothing is on record of Djemal's military service or ability. Enver Pasha, as War Minister, is expected to remain at Constantinople. The Turkish field artillery is armed with 75 cm. Krupp guns, and the infantry with German Mausers of 75 mm. calibre.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

DISEASES OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

THE war has in many ways turned out differently from what was expected, and the medical forecast has been at least as strikingly wrong as the military. Typhoid fever, which took so heavy a toll of our troops in the Boer War, has actually claimed fewer victims than in time of peace—a boon which must be counted to the credit of the preventive inoculation and other wise precautions taken by the medical staffs of the Allied armies. The dreaded cholera, also, has not yet made its appearance in the west, although, if the newspapers are to be trusted, it is raging among the enemy in Galicia and Hungary. On the other hand, diseases against which no preventive measures are of much avail have made their presence felt. Pneumonia, although nothing like epidemic, has caused us some losses, first among which must be put that of the veteran Field-Marshal whose death all England is now mourning. Less fatal visitors are what are generally, though perhaps erroneously, classed together as the so-called uric-acid diseases, rheumatism, sciatica, and neuritis having been a good deal more prevalent among our levies, both new and old, than we had any right to expect. Exposure to wet and cold is the moving cause generally assigned to them; but, considering the youth of most of our soldiers, a change of diet is, perhaps, a more likely one.

It is on the surgical side rather than on the medical, however, that the greatest surprise has come. In both the field and the base hospitals, there has appeared—not, luckily, an epidemic, but yet a serious number of cases of gangrene and tetanus, both so rare in civil practice that many of our army surgeons must have lately seen them for the first time. Surgeon-General Delorme, one of the Medical Inspectors of the French Army, in a memoir lately read before the Académie des Sciences, attributes their prevalence to the fact that the armistice to bury the dead and remove the wounded, common in former wars, is unknown in this: and here he is probably right. Thanks to this and to changes in tactics, the wounded are far more frequently than in former times left untreated, with the result that, when at length admitted to hospital, their wounds are found to be suppurating, and one of the two complications named sets in only too frequently. With regard to gangrene, the only remedy yet discovered, short of amputation, is the injection of peroxide of hydrogen. This is, fortunately, proving efficacious, but, as it can only be

applied by skilled hands, requires no further mention here. It is another matter with tetanus—or, to call it by its commoner name, lockjaw. General Delorme attributes the prevalence of this, as well as of gangrene,

to the wounds from shrapnel and other shells, the percentage of which, he says, has risen far above the five per cent, which used to be the figure for all wounds by artillery fire. Tetanus, like gangrene, is due to a bacillus, the existence of which was discovered by Nicolaier in 1885. This microbe lurks in manure, highly cultivated earth, street sweepings, and putrefying liquid, and its spores retain their virulence for years. The infection is therefore generally caused by the shell or the bullets it contains striking the earth before inflicting the wound, as is proved by tetanus often following wounds from rifle-bullets arriving by ricochet and not by direct fire. The mud-throwing ways of the "Busy Berthas" and "Black Marias," as our soldiers call the German shells, also in great measure account for its prevalence. The anti-toxin, or counter-poison, was discovered by Behring and Kitasato, an enemy and an ally, some years ago, and has been used with success during the present war. It can only be administered by injection, and is of very doubtful value when the disease has once attacked the great nerve-centres.

For immediate treatment, here more than ever indicated, there is nothing like iodine, which forms, indeed, the vehicle in which the preventive anti-toxin is generally administered. Tetanus seems very seldom to follow wounds other than those in the arms, legs, hands, or feet, which are exactly the parts that the wounded soldier can in most cases attend to himself before even first-aid is rendered. Hence arrangements have been made in the French Army for every soldier to be supplied with a small apparatus consisting of two glass bulbs joined together by a neck, and containing, one a small quantity of iodine, and the other a tiny brush. It is intended that, on being wounded, the patient should break the bulbs at their junction and himself paint the wound with the iodine. A half-ounce or even smaller glass bottle with a wooden crew-stopper, to the under side of which the brush is attached, would seem even more practical, as the soldier would be able to unscrew it with his teeth if only one hand were available. Such an equipment might usefully be included in the first-aid dressing which is, or should be, sewn to the lining of every soldier's tunic. Let the consuls look to it—or rather, let the supply of such a bottle engage the energies of some of the volunteer organisations which are only too anxious to help. This would not only be the more English way, but would save the time that red-tape would probably otherwise waste.

F. L.



OFF TO THE FRONT TO AID IN TENDING THE WOUNDED:

RUSSIAN SISTERS OF MERCY ABOUT TO ENTRAIN.

Sisters of Mercy look after the wounded in the Russian military hospitals, where the medical treatment is of the best. In one hospital at Rovno, for instance, only 42 deaths occurred in over 2600 cases; in another, 18 out of 300.—[Photograph by Shubskaya-Korsakoff.]



RUSSIAN DANCERS AS RED CROSS NURSES: MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL BALLET AT MOSCOW WAITING ON WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The women of Russia, following the example of the Empress and her daughters, are doing devoted work in nursing wounded soldiers. The Russian military hospital arrangements are described as being highly efficient and well organised.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS IN THE FIELD: AN AMBULANCE CONVOY BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED AFTER A BATTLE.

The Russian Army Hospital Corps has been reorganised in recent years, and is now highly efficient. In the field the army divisions have attached to them corresponding Red Cross divisions in connection with divisional hospitals, and also mobile field hospitals and field dispensaries. These all serve at the front. Along the lines of communications are reserve field hospitals at regular intervals, working in conjunction with Red Cross convoys which travel to and fro. The divisional and mobile hospitals receive the wounded direct from the regimental hospitals close up to the fighting troops.—[Drawn by Frédéric de Haen.]

THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: WAR NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS CO., RECORD PRESS, "THE ARGUS," AND "AUSTRALASIAN," F. MARTEN HALE, AND HALETONS, LTD.



THE "EMDEN'S" COLLIER CAUGHT: THE "MARKOMANNIA'S" CREW BROUGHT TO THE "YARMOUTH."



THE SINKING OF THE "EMDEN'S" COLLIER: THE "MARKOMANNIA" BEING SHELLED.



A NEW WEAPON: A BRITISH MACHINE-GUN MOTOR-CYCLIST PRACTISING.



AN ARM MUCH USED ALSO BY THE GERMANS: BRITISH MACHINE-GUN MOTOR-CYCLISTS AT BISLEY.



DRIVEN BY A SON OF COLONEL CODY: A MACHINE-GUN MOTOR-CYCLE.



THE JAPANESE AT TSING-TAU: OUR FAR-EASTERN ALLIES LANDING IN LAO-SHAN BAY ON A PIER BUILT BY THEIR OWN ENGINEERS.



SOME OF THE 21,538 AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ALREADY SENT TO THE SEAT OF WAR MEN ON BOARD A TRANSPORT LEAVING MELBOURNE.



THE MARTEN HALE RIFLE-GRENADE HOW IT IS CARRIED.



RIFLE-GRENADES THAT CONTAIN SHRAPNEL: TERRITORIALS WITH GRENADES FITTED TO THEIR RIFLES FIRING FROM TRENCHES.



FITTED TO A SERVICE RIFLE: A GRENADE IN POSITION.

The German Hamburg-Amerika liner, "Markomannia," which had been acting as a collier to the "Emden," was captured off Sumatra (as announced by the Admiralty on October 16) by H.M.S. "Yarmouth." The "Markomannia" was sunk and her crew taken on board the "Yarmouth." They were later interned at Kuala Lumpur. It took only four shots to sink her. The second of the photographs (which were taken by an officer of the "Yarmouth") shows the second lyddite shell striking her.—A corps of motor-cyclists with side-cars carrying machine-guns has recently been formed at Bisley. The cycles are 3½-h.p. Scott machines, capable of developing 6 h.p. The driver

shown in Photograph No. 5 is Mr. Frank Cody, son of the late Colonel Cody. Similar motor-cycles armed with small quick-firers have been much used by the Germans. They are more mobile than large armoured cars, being able to turn round quickly and to be used on almost any road.—The Japanese troops for the siege of Tsing-tau, which surrendered on November 7, landed in Lao-shan Bay on September 18.—The Premier of Australia stated recently that 20,338 Australian troops, with 1200 men of the Army Reserve, had been sent to the war, and 19,078 were preparing.—The use of grenades has been frequently referred to in the recent accounts of the fighting in Flanders.

"FOR VALOUR" AND "MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND SON, LAFAYETTE, NEWSPAPER ILLUS., GALE AND POLDEN, AND MAPIL AND FOX.

MAJOR C. A. LAVINGTON YATE, V.C.,
(DECEASED), (K.O. YORKS LIGHT INFANTRY)DRIVER FREDERICK LUKE, V.C.,
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.DRIVER JOHNSON H. C. DRAIN, V.C.,
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.CAPTAIN EDWARD K. BRADBURY, V.C.,
(DECEASED), "L" BATTERY R.H. ARTILLERY.PRIVATE SIDNEY F. GODLEY, V.C.,
ROYAL FUSILIERS.LANCE-CORPORAL F. W. HOLMES, V.C.,
KING'S OWN YORKS LIGHT INFANTRYGEN THE HON. J. H. G. BYNG, M.V.O., C.B.,
3RD CAVALRY DIVISION.LANCE-CORP. WILLIAM FULLER, V.C.,
2ND BATT. WELSH REGIMENT.BRIG-GEN. C. T. McM. KAVANAGH, D.S.O.,
7TH CAVALRY BRIGADE.GENERAL A. G. HUNTER-WESTON,
THIRD CORPS.GENERAL W. P. PULTENEY, C.B., D.S.O.,
THIRD CORPS.GENERAL F. C. SHAW,
SECOND CORPS.LIEUT-COL. C. P. A. HULL,
MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.MAJOR C. B. PROWSE,
SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRYBRIGADIER-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN,
2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The list of Honours won in the war grows. Major Charles A. L. Yate, V.C. (deceased), commanded one of the two companies which remained in the trenches to the end at Le Cateau on August 26, and led his nineteen survivors against the enemy in a charge. Drivers Frederick Luke, V.C., and Job Henry Charles Drain, V.C., at Le Cateau, on August 26, helped to save guns under fire. Captain E. K. Bradbury, V.C. (deceased), won his Cross for gallantry and ability in organising the defence of "L" Battery against heavy odds at Nery. Lance-Corporal Frederick W. Holmes, V.C., at Le Cateau, carried a wounded man out of the trenches under heavy fire. Private Sidney F. Godley, V.C., won his Cross for coolness and gallantry in fighting his machine-gun under a hot fire, after he had been wounded, at Mons. Lance-Corporal William Fuller, V.C., advanced near Chivy, on the Aisne, to pick up Captain Mark Haggard, and carried him into cover

under heavy fire. General Byng, mentioned in despatches, "brilliantly supported the First Corps"; Brigadier-General Kavanagh was mentioned "not only for his skill but his personal bravery and dash"; Brigadier-General the Earl of Cavan was "conspicuous for the skill, coolness, and courage with which he led his troops"; General Pulteney's Third Corps did "excellent work" at the re-taking of Gneluveld; General A. G. Hunter-Weston handled his troops in a notably "skillful manner"; General F. C. Shaw moved four battalions of the Second Corps to Neuve Eglise at a critical moment; Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. A. Hull "gallantly led" the Middlesex Regiment in the re-taking of trenches; Major C. B. Prowse did valuable work in the neighbourhood of St. Yves; and Major-General E. S. Bulfin's services "continued to be of great value" until he was "somewhat severely wounded."

A SPLENDID PRESENT FOR
OUR HEROES AT THE FRONT

CRAWFORD'S ASSORTED SCOTCH SHORTBREAD

CRAWFORD'S SHORTBREAD was popular one hundred years ago, when the knowledge of this dainty, delightful delicacy was practically confined to Scotland. To-day Crawford's Shortbread is known and esteemed on every continent, and in many of the out-of-the-way places to which the sons of Britain go forth, the arrival of the familiar package is a gladly anticipated event. At home the reputation of Crawford's Shortbread is ever increasing. The trade and the public appreciate that it has stood the test of time, which is the surest guaranty of the excellence of materials and care in manufacture, which the makers have always sought to identify with their productions



MAY BE OBTAINED FROM
ALL GROCERS & BAKERS
in tins containing 5 lbs., 3 lbs.,
2½ lbs., and in Small Specials

SOLE MAKERS: WILLIAM CRAWFORD AND SONS, LIMITED,
EDINBURGH,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1813



FURS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

With the object of finding work for our staff of skilled Furriers we have designed and made a large number of Fur Coats in various shapes, of which the garment sketched is an example. These Coats are made from sound and reliable skins. They follow the lines of the latest Paris Models and the shape and finish are excellent.

Seal Musquash Fur Coat, as sketch, made from reliable skins, lined new striped chiffon taffeta silk.

13½ gns.

Actual value, 19½ Gns.

Fur Catalogue Post Free.

GIFTS for OFFICERS.

ARMY SERVICE WRIST WATCHES
in Silver Cases, luminous hands and figures,
enabling time to be seen in the dark. Lever
movement, guaranteed
timekeepers. Thoroughly
strong and serviceable ... £2 15 0

**Debenham
& Freebody.**
LONDON VICTIMS LIMITED
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London, W.



The Happy Baby

Baby takes to Savory and Moore's Food at once and thrives on it amazingly. Mothers may have every confidence in bringing up their children on this old established, reliable Food that has been used for so many years by all classes of the community with such excellent results.

Send 3d. for postage of SPECIAL TRIAL
TIN to Savory & Moore, Ltd., Chemists to
The King, 143, New Bond Street, London.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S
FOOD**

CHRISTMAS IN THE SHOPS AND IN THE HOME

DESPITE the war, even because of the war, it is more than ever desirable that the kindly customs of Christmas should this year be maintained, and it is good to know that this has been fully recognised and prepared for by the great shopping establishments, so that the amenities of the great season of home life may be duly observed.

United Kingdom Tea Company. If doubt is harboured as to a gift acceptable to any woman, send tea!

Afternoon tea is an important function, and the Worship of Tea is established. It is this which prompts the United Kingdom Tea Company, Ltd., to pack their excellent teas in handsome caddies for Christmas presents. The "New Century Blend," at 1s. 11d. per lb.; the "Terrace" tea, as supplied to the House of Commons, at 2s. 5d.; and, for those who prefer a very delicate flavour, the "Volora" tea, at 2s. 11d.—are always acceptable gifts. An illustrated list will be sent on application to the United Kingdom Tea Company, Ltd., 1, Paul Street, E.C.

Robinson and Cleaver. The Linen Hall, Regent Street, headquarters of Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, Ltd., of Belfast and London, is crowded with thousands of dainty Christmas presents, useful, tasteful, and inexpensive. Handkerchiefs for gentlemen can be bought for 7s. 3d. or 8s. 6d. per dozen according to size, or for 8s. 9d. with embroidered initials, or 18½ inches square, at only 5s. 3d. per dozen. Ladies' handkerchiefs of fine Mull, embroidered, are 7s. 6d. per dozen; or scalloped, 12½ inches square, 5s. 11d. There are hundreds of other inexpensive and pretty things to be found at the great Linen Hall, or in the catalogue which Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver will send on application.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company. The reputation of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W., for good taste and good value is world-wide, and

nowhere can be found a more delightfully varied assemblage of jewellery, plate, clocks, watches, leather goods, etc., suitable for Christmas gifts. Their show-rooms offer thousands of beautiful things, costing from a few shillings to hundreds of pounds, and the display of exquisite ornaments in the latest modes, set with perfect gems diamonds, pearls, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, or stones of less cost but no less beauty—is inexhaustible. Moreover, a unique opportunity is offered this year of buying this vast variety of presents at considerable reductions, owing to the exceptional conditions induced by the war. So the customer obtains bargains, the stock is cleared, and continued employment is found for the Company's large staff. As there is no middleman in the business of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, their prices are always moderate. A catalogue will be sent on application, and this exceptional opportunity of obtaining presents of the finest quality at abnormally low prices should not be missed.

Mappin and Webb's.

That our soldiers and sailors will be first in everyone's thoughts this Christmas-tide goes without saying, and the well-known house of Mappin and Webb, Ltd., are offering, in addition to their fine stock of jewellery, silver, electro-plate, bags, and all sorts of delightful things for the home, a number of presents specially suitable for our brave defenders. Among them are such things as a grenade cigar-lighter in silver for 20s., silver cigarette-cases from 22s. 6d., a very useful "Mappin" motor-knife for 10s.; silver pencil-cases, with a magazine of re-fills to last for many months, 15s.; pigskin tobacco-pouches from 6s.; an "active service" pigskin writing-case for 7s. 6d., pigskin money-belts for 8s. 6d., and a host of other leather goods, well made and inexpensive. A catalogue will be sent on application to the firm at 158-162, Oxford Street, W.; 220, Regent Street, W.; or 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and in it will be found, fully illustrated and clearly priced, hundreds of items specially suitable to send to officers and men now on active service, invalided home, or still waiting their call to the front

Morny Frères. There is unfailing fascination about the mysterious, and Messrs. Morny Frères, of 201, Regent Street, W., the famous perfumers, may feel sure that their latest creation, "Essence Mystérieuse," will be welcome to women of taste this Christmas. All Messrs. Morny's toilet requisites are dainty to a degree, and their "Bath Salts" and "Compressed Aromatic Bath Salts" are among the necessary luxuries of a woman's life.

Grossmith and Son. The fragrance of the flower-laden East is brought to us in the delightful

Eastern perfumes which Messrs. J. Grossmith and Son make in perfection, giving us the odours of Japan, India, and Arabia in their "Hasu-No-Hana," "Phul-Nana," and "Shem-el-Nessim." To these they have added "Wana-Kanee" ("The Forest Queen"), which reproduces the spice-laden air of Ceylon. A bottle, or case, of any of these perfumes makes a delightful Christmas present, especially if the scent is accompanied by other toilet accessories exhaling the same fragrance.

"Zenobia" Perfumes. To Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, are

dedicated some fragrant perfumes of to-day, and a Christmas present of "Zenobia" perfumes, or the new "Zenobia" sachet-card, is sure to be welcomed. They include "Sweet-Pea Blossom," "Night-Scented Stock," "Lily-of-the-Valley," etc. The new sachet is a capital idea, and "Zenobia" British Eau-de-Cologne is also a timely present.

"De Reszke" Cigarettes. In the long list of little luxuries

nothing is so universal as the cigarette. If it is pure and fragrant nothing could be pleasanter or healthier as a soother of the nerves. The "De Reszke" cigarettes are so cleverly blended that the famous Russian tenor smokes them without injury to his throat, and has sent 50,000 to be distributed among the wounded. As Christmas presents, "De Reszke" cigarettes will be particularly appropriate this year.

Swan Fountain Pens.

In these days, when any time-saving invention is welcomed, the popularity of the "Swan" fountain-pen is assured. Constructed to perfection, moderate in price, always ready and reliable, the "Swan," from its introduction by Messrs. Mabie, Todd, and Co., of 79-80, High Holborn, W.C., has constantly made new friends. It is, indeed, a champion time-saver. Made in many styles, from half-a-guinea each, it is a most acceptable Christmas present, especially for soldiers and sailors on active service.

J. Foot and Sons. The science of comfort is shown in the admirable inventions of Messrs. J. Foot and Sons, and their show-rooms at 171, New Bond Street, W., are full of ingenious contrivances for adding to the ease of ordinary invalids or wounded home from the war. Roomy chairs, designed scientifically to meet the requirements of an invalid or wounded occupant, are models of cleverness and comfort. The "Burlington," too, a luxurious couch with adjustable back, seat, leg-rest, and arms, is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. Excellent, also, is a combined carrying and self-propelling chair, sparing an invalid all risk of pain in being moved. There are also portable carrying-chairs which will be found specially useful just now, and a variety of adjustable tables, etc. Messrs. Foot make special reductions in their terms to the Army, Navy, and medical profession.

"Ardath" Tobacco. "Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe" might have been written of

"Ardath" tobacco, and that well-known and well-liked brand is sure to be in high favour this year for Christmas presents. The half-guinea cabinet of two hundred Turkish and Virginian cigarettes of fine quality will be much liked. Tobacco will be a very general gift this year, and the "Ardath" Company's well-known and entirely excellent "State Express" cigarettes, in their many varieties, and the "Ardath Smoking Mixture," are sure of a wide welcome.

J. S. Fry and Sons. As delicious Christmas gifts, suitable

for all to whom dainty chocolate is a luxury, or nutritious cocoa a welcome gift, the productions of Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons are offered in many tempting forms. The name is an unfailing guarantee of quality, and some of the chocolates are packed in pretty boxes which are useful afterwards as work-boxes, card-boxes, etc.

Harrod's Stores. "Get it at Harrod's" is sound advice when Christmas presents are discussed, and this year it specially applies to gifts of jewellery and plate. For Harrod's have bought a £50,000 stock of a high-class firm, and are offering it at irresistible reductions. A £30 pearl pin is reduced to £20, a diamond-and-ruby pin from £14 to £9 6s. 8d., a gold horseman pin from £3 to £2, a handsome diamond bow and pearl drop brooch is reduced from £180 to £120, and there are rings, etc., innumerable at similar reductions. There is a fine collection of antique silver and Sheffield plate; and a catalogue of the numberless bargains should be sent for.

"Not once or twice in our fair Island story, the path of Duty was the way to Glory."—Tennyson.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE LAND OF BEAUTY, VIRTUE, VALOUR, TRUTH. Oh! who would not fight for such a Land!



By FRANK DADD.

FOLLOW THE DRUM.

In Sad Times, or Glad Times, and All Times, remember

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

Health-Giving.—Refreshing.—Invigorating.

Copyright in the possession of J. C. Eno.

Known and Sold from Pole to Pole.

BUCHANAN'S

SCOTCH WHISKIES



STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE: DESTROYER SIGHTING ZEPPELIN.

A Seasonable Christmas Gift!—James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., beg to draw attention to the undermentioned high-class Whiskies, which they are now packing in neat and attractive cases, specially suitable for Christmas Presents. These cases are obtainable in the ordinary way through Wine and Spirit Merchants.

	12-bottle c/s.	6-bottle c/s.	3-bottle c/s.
“RED SEAL”	48s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
“BLACK & WHITE”	54s. 0d.	27s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
“ROYAL HOUSEHOLD” ..	60s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Cheap Running. Out of all evils comes some good, and the present time of threatened financial stringency to motorists generally has evolved quite a number of practical economies so as to give cheap running of their cars to several people who otherwise could not continue the pastime. There are, of course, numerous so-called economies that have proved rather expensive. These fallacies might be quoted *ad infinitum*, but an example may be interesting as a warning. Thus a well-known amateur driver and owner bought unburstable tubes for his car, but when the bill came in he found the price of each tube cost more than the Dunlop covers he was in the habit of using. Consequently, it was cheaper to carry a spare cover rather than such a tube. There is no doubt that such tubes are useful, but one may pay too much for even usefulness. I know one motorist who has sold his petrol-using internal-combustion-engined car and purchased a Stanley steamer to reduce his running costs. How this will pan out will be interesting, but the facts are these. His old car ran about twenty miles to the gallon of petrol at eighteenpence a gallon. The steamer runs fifteen miles to the gallon of paraffin at sixpence per gallon, plus a quart of petrol per day for the pilot jet. The new car cost him an extra £40 over and above what he sold his old car for, though he received for that as much as he had originally paid for it, this being a proof of its excellent condition, as well as evidence that there was no real reason to part with it but for the idea of cheaper running. Now another motorist tells me that the provincial garages are making an extra profit on petrol, so that he has had to cease dealing with his local man and buy from another in a town who makes the petrol company deliver to him direct, and is content with the ordinary twopence per gallon profit, as it costs the town dealer nothing for delivery of the fuel or collection of the empties, the petrol company's wagons doing this. This raises rather an important point for the future, as it may lead to the necessity of the petrol companies having to deliver direct to all country motorists, if this town dealer's plan is followed by many others, and then up will go the price of the commodity all round. I think my correspondent should have directed the petrol company's attention to the prices charged by his local man, as I was under the impression that only one standard price was allowed to be charged to all and sundry.

Frost-Bite. Now the cold weather is upon us the low temperatures will bring certain troubles to the motorist. Perhaps difficulty of starting the engine in the morning will be the first intimation that frost-bite is the disease in the air. I think sixpence spent for a petrol-squirt, and its use by injecting a few drops of the spirit through the compression-taps, or else by removing a plug, is the easiest remedy for this trouble. Leaking radiators and cracked cylinders are the results of the circulating water getting frozen. To avoid these troubles there are two remedies in the market. One is styled "Aglace," and mixing a gallon of this preparation to each two gallons of water in the cooling system is

or water-circulating fittings. Both cost only a small sum per gallon to purchase, and do not evaporate; so, when once the radiator is filled, the wastage has only to be made up by water.

Buoy Cans.

In regard to the sinking of H.M.S. *Hermes*, it is interesting to motorists to note that a large number of the crew were saved by the use of empty Shell motor-spirit cans, of which there were a quantity on board. The first torpedo struck the ship aft, where these cans were, and scattered them in all directions. But their use undoubtedly lessened the loss of life, which, fortunately, only amounted to twenty-three killed and wounded of the ship's company.—News from

the front comes to hand that the Austin 2-ton lorry is proving its worth in the hands of various drivers. A 30-h.p. six-cylinder Wolseley ambulance that six weeks ago was quite new has been worked so hard in France that outwardly it looks rather a wreck, writes her driver, "but is all right internally and has behaved like a book." I wonder how a book does behave? — but perhaps I had better shut up. W. W.



ONE OF THREE WOLSELEY MODELS FOR 1915: A 16-20 H.P. TORPEDO-PHAETON.

At present Wolseley Motors, Ltd., are busy with various War Office contracts, but they have in hand three models for next season — the four-cylinder 16-20-h.p., the six-cylinder 24-30-h.p., and the six-cylinder 30-40-h.p. The 16-20-h.p. has a four-seater body, and the price, including chassis, is £435.

sufficient to keep the water unfrozen up to 20 deg. Fahr. of frost. Lesser degrees of cold require only milder mixture: thus preparing for 5 deg. Fahr. of frost requires only one-third of a gallon of Aglace to three gallons of water; 10 deg. of frost two-thirds of a gallon to three gallons of water; and 15 deg. of frost one gallon to three gallons of water — so users can suit the mixture to their winter conditions. The other preparation is styled "Anti-Freeze" Bramco, and is carefully neutralised on a calcium chloride basis, so, like Aglace, does no harm to the metal

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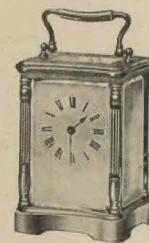
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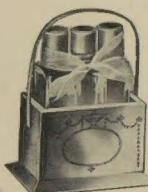
F 787—Plain Sterling Silver
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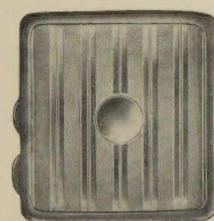
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Stand, beautifully Engraved,
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B 4004—Concave Sterling Silver
Cigarette Case, Engine-turned, to
hold 16 Cigarettes, £1 2 6



N 1560—Sterling Silver
Hair Brush, Concave
Back. 17/6



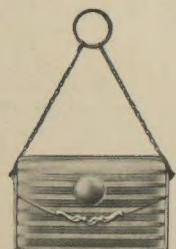
N 1873—Sterling Silver
Cigarette Box, Engine-turned,
Lined Cedar.
4½ ins. £2 2 0
6½ ins. £3 0 0



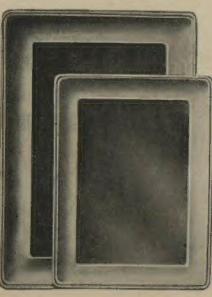
F 765—Sterling Silver and
Tortoiseshell mounted Scent
Bottle, Engraved Glass.
Height 3½ ins. £1 1 0



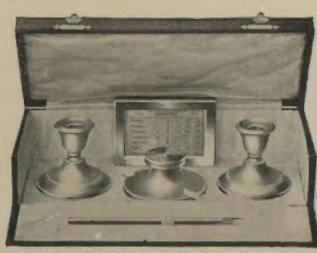
L 1365—Gentelman's Grey Waterproof
Cloth Roll-up Dressing Case, containing
Ebony Hair Brush, Cloth Brush, Comb,
Nickel-Plated Soap Box, Tooth Powder
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Silver Card Case, £1 7 6
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Cabinet, 10 6.
Imperial, eight size 8 x 6 ins. £1 5 0



F 778—Sterling Silver and Enamel Writing Set
in Velvet Lined Case. £2 5 0

FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. F. Lauriston Bullard points out that there are many omissions in his "Famous War Correspondents" (Pitman). Among them he cites Melton Prior, John Alexander Cameron, "Crimean" Simpson, Mr. H. C. Seppings Wright, Mr. Lionel James—all of whom would come very well within his title. But Mr. Bullard had to draw the line somewhere, and he did well in not drawing it at the most familiar names, for the best of his stories are still those of Sir W. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and Januarius A. MacGahan. We are very glad also that he did not draw it against his own compatriots, for the third of his book which is given up to American correspondents—and especially the part about the earliest of them—breaks as well as fascinating ground for the majority of his readers here. Hitherto it has been usual, when reciting the history of the subject, to refer to the tentative contributions of Crabb Robinson "from the shores of the Bay of Biscay," which roused the ire of Wellington in 1809, and the more strenuous exertions of Charles Gruneisen with the British Legion in Spain in 1837, and then to leap to 1854 and the Crimea to find the professional war correspondent full-blown in Russell.

Mr. Bullard, on the other hand, makes out a good case for considering the conflict of 1846-47, between the United States and Mexico, to be the first war adequately and comprehensively reported in the daily Press. There were a score of correspondents at the front in the valley of the Rio Grande, and men like G. W. Kendall were not merely

the wire all the way—in those days, and we are reminded in Mr. Bullard's pages that during the whole Crimean War Russell sent only one telegram—a few words announcing the fall of Sebastopol. The story of how the news from Mexico was sent back by courier and express and ship and road to the *Picayune* by Kendall, or of how such a correspondent as Carleton Coffin "covered" the Civil War for the *Boston Journal*, is capital reading, and finds a proper place beside the war adventures of our own newspaper men, with which we are glad to refresh our memories at this time.



AN ARM ON WHICH THE FRENCH PLACE GREAT RELIANCE, AND A WEAPON WHOSE EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN PROVED: ARTILLERYMEN WITH THEIR GUN IN ACTION.

The excellence of the French field artillery, especially the famous "Soixante-Quinze" or "75" gun, has been proved in many an engagement during the great war. The French artillerymen are remarkably skilful in taking up positions and altering them to elude the observation of the enemy's air-scouts.—[Photograph by Photopress.]

writers of graphic descriptions, but also servants of competing sheets who had to pit their wits against one another in a race to get first with their descriptions "on the wire." It was not, of course, "the wire"—or, at any rate, not

the existing titles of nobility in Europe, with a biographical account of all the living titled members of each family—makes a peculiarly timely appearance just now.

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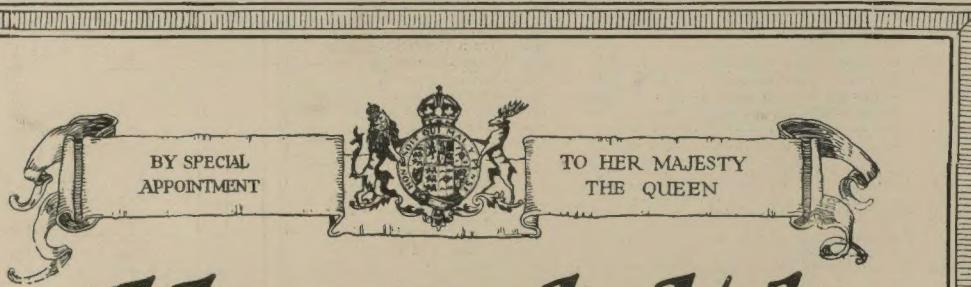
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of Sir NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G., of Oakley, Bromley Common, Kent, who died on Sept. 12, are proved by the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, the value of the property being £28,239 os. 9d. Subject to a legacy of £500 to his wife, all the estate is to be held in trust for her for life and then for his children by her, his son Alexander Neville taking a double share.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1911) of MR. DANIEL HIGSON, of Coningsby, Blundellsands, Lancs, a director of Daniel Higson and Co., Ltd., brewers, who died on Aug. 31, is proved by three sons, the value of the estate being £254,402. He gives £500 each to his grandchildren; £100 each to the children of William Ogley; and directions are given for the executors to pay for twelve months the subscriptions and donations he had been accustomed to give. The residue goes to his children.

The will of LIEUTENANT PERCY LYULPH WYNDHAM, Coldstream Guards, of Clouds, East Knoyle, Salisbury, only son of the late Right Hon. George Wyndham and the Countess Grosvenor, who was killed at Soissons on Sept. 15, disposes of £177,893 17s. 5d. In addition to what his wife will receive under settlement, he gives her £5000, an annuity of £1000, and his jewels and personal effects. As he leaves no issue, the residue of the property goes to his cousin Guy Richard Charles Wyndham.

The will (dated Sept. 22, 1908) of MR. GEORGE WHITBURN, of Mospey, Epsom, who died on Oct. 16, is proved by Charles R. Whitburn and Frank R. S. Whitburn, the value of the estate being £113,066. He gives £100 each to the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital, and to Miss Weston's Sailors' Homes; £2203 stock to his housekeeper, Miss Constance E. Willis; £200 each to James S. Turner, Harry W. Turner, and Catherine A. Turner; legacies to servants; and the residue to Charles R. Whitburn.

ESTATES OF OFFICERS KILLED IN THE WAR.

Captain Riversdale Nonus Grenfell, Royal Bucks Hussars, the Bath Club, Piccadilly £64,947

Major-General Hubert Ion Wetherall Hamilton, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Third Division, of the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, and Cholderton House, Cholderton, near Salisbury £16,895

Captain Hamilton Hugh Berners, Irish Guards, 7, Summer Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W. £13,609

Captain Peter Benson Maxwell, East Yorkshire Regiment, the Staff College, Camberley £3,629

Captain Arthur Claud Ward, D.S.O., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 4, Effingham Crescent, Dover £3,072

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

R. C. DURELL (South Woodford).—Diagram received with thanks.

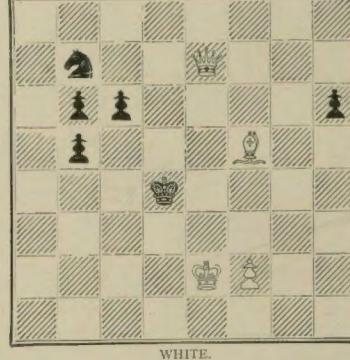
M. F. J. MANN (Guernsey).—Thanks for problem to hand, which looks at first sight very good. The practice to which you allude is one that has never been followed in this column.

S. B. CLUTTENDEN (New York).—We fear that your friends' wager would be open to the objection that they were merely backing a certainty. We have already done penance in previous issues over this unfortunate mistake.

M. J. SMITH (Hull).—The diagram you send is very plainly a win for Black; in fact, mate can be forced in at most half-a-dozen moves, commencing with 1. Q to K 5th (ch).

PROBLEM NO. 3681.—BY C. C. W. MANN.

BLACK.



WHITE. To play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3674 received from Charles Willing (Philadelphia), and J. Murray (Quebec); of No. 3675 from C. Willing, J. Murray, and M. F. K.; of No. 3676 from C. Willing, J. B. Camara (Madeira), and Blair H. Cochran (Harling); of No. 3677 from J. Verrall (Rodmell), R. Donner (Englefield), and J. Cifuentes (Trubia, Spain); of No. 3678 from John Isaacson (Liverpool), and F. R. Gittins (Birmingham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3679 received from Rev. J. Christie (Kedditch), R. W. Morris (Canterbury), R. C. Durell (South Woodford), J. Fowler, A. H. Arthur (Bath), H. Grasset Baldwin (Guildford), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Smart, F. Porter (Brighton), and J. Smeet.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3678.—BY W. H. TAYLOR.

WHITE BLACK
1. R to K 2nd K to Q 5th
2. R to Q 2nd (ch) K moves

If Black plays 1. K to B 4th, 2. Kt takes P (ch); and if 1. P to K 4th, 2. R to Q 2nd (ch), K to B 4th, 3. B mates.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Federation, at Chester, between Messrs. R. E. LEAN and W. H. SPARRE.

(Sicilian Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Kt to B 3rd
5. Kt takes Kt Kt P takes Kt
6. P to K 5th

The game affords no exception to the rule that so early an advance of the Pawn to its fifth square is undesirable in most openings.

7. Kt to Q 4th
8. B to Q 3rd
9. P to K B 4th
10. P to Q B 4th
11. Q to B 3rd
12. P to Q B 5th
13. B to K 3rd
14. Q to B 2nd

A purposeless move that directly involves the loss of the game. He certainly has not much choice, as neither B takes P nor R takes P is practicable; but P to Kt 3rd would have at least prolonged the fight.

21. P takes P R takes P
22. R takes P B to Q 2nd
23. R to Q B 2nd R to Q 2nd
24. Kt to B 4th B to K 2nd
25. Kt to R 5th B to R 3rd
26. K R to B sq Q R to Q sq
27. Kt to B 2nd

White is clearly hampered by his efforts to maintain the King's Pawn, which forms the centre of the adverse attack.

28. K to Kt sq Q R to K B sq
29. Kt to B 4th B takes P
30. R takes B B takes Kt
31. R(Kt) to B 6th Q to R 6th
32. R to R sq P to Q R 3rd
33. B to R 6th R to Kt sq
34. R to B 3rd R to Kt 7th
35. R to K sq R(B 2nd) to B 7
36. R takes B

A desperate attempt at a trap, but it is of no avail. Black has an easily won position.

37. K to R sq P takes P (ch)
38. R takes Q P takes R

White resigns.

We understand that, by a misconception which we regret, the portrait of Captain R. F. S. Stanley-Creek, of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), was published among those of officers who had been killed in action. We are glad to learn that he was wounded only, and that he has been awarded the D.S.O. Captain Stanley-Creek is a well-known polo-player, having been a member for many years of the regimental polo team which won the Infantry Tournament the year he left India.

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